Search History

STN (PGPUB, USPFULL, USPATALL) 6/2/2006

=> d l5 1-17 abs,bib

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention relates to biocatalytic methods for preparing enantiomerically pure stereoisomers of 1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethanol. Disclosed are methods of preparation of the desired (S)-enantiomer, which methods are based on a combination of enzymatic resolution, chemical esterification and chemical hydrolysis with inversion of 1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethyl esters or stereoselective bio-reduction of 2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-acetophenone with a biocatalyst such as an enzyme or a microorganism. The chiral (S)-enantiomer can be used in the synthesis of certain enantiomerically enriched, ether linked 2-aminopyridine compounds that potently inhibit auto-phosphorylation of human heptocyte growth factor receptor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2006:53986 USPATFULL

TI Enantioselective biotransformation for preparation of protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor intermediates

IN Kung, Pei-Pei, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Martinez, Carlos Alberto, Oceanside, CA, UNITED STATES
Tao, Junhua, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

PA AGOURON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2006046287 A1 20060302

AI US 2005-213025 A1 20050826 (11)

PRAI US 2004-605118P 20040826 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP AGOURON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., 10777 SCIENCE CENTER DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92121, US

CLMN Number of Claims: 21

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 2269

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention provides microfluidic devices and methods using the same in various types of thermal cycling reactions. Certaom devices include a rotary microfluidic channel and a plurality of temperature regions at different locations along the rotary microfluidic channel at which temperature is regulated. Solution can be repeatedly passed through the temperature regions such that the solution is exposed to different temperatures. Other microfluidic devices include an array of reaction chambers formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal flow channels, with the ability to regulate temperature at the reaction chambers. The microfluidic devices can be used to conduct a number of different analyses, including various primer extension reactions and nucleic acid amplification reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:254879 USPATFULL

TI Nucleic acid amplification using microfluidic devices

IN Enzelberger, Markus M., Planegg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Hansen, Carl L., Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES
Liu, Jian, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES
Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES
Ma, Chiem, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES

PA California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 2005221373 A1 20051006

AI US 2005-133805 A1 20050519 (11)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2002-118466, filed on 5 Apr 2002, PENDING

PRAI US 2001-281960P 20010406 (60)
US 2001-300516P 20010622 (60)
US 2001-334473P 20011116 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH

FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 52
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1-48
DRWN 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3222
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB The invention provides methods and pharmaceutical compositions for administering a PPARα agonist (e.g., OEA-like agonist, OEA-like compound), an OEA-like appetite reducing compound, or a FAAH inhibitor and a CB1 cannabinoid receptor antagonist to a subject in order to reduce the consumption or ingestion of food, ethanol or other appetizing substances as well as in treating appetency disorders related to the excess consumption of food, ethanol, and other appetizing substances. The combination therapy can also be useful for reducing body fat or body weight and modulating lipid metabolism.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2005:118269 USPATFULL
TI Combination therapy for controlling appetites
IN Piomelli, Daniele, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES
de Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez, Madrid, SPAIN
Fu, Jin, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES
Gaetani, Silvana, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005101542 A1 20050512
AI US 2003-642462 A1 20030815 (10)
PRAI US 2002-405047P 20020820 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4675
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB Compounds of the invention, such as compounds of formula (I):
##STR1##

where n, m, A, B, R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 are defined herein, are useful as modulators of the activity of liver X receptors. Pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds and methods of using the compounds are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2005:93432 USPATFULL
TI Modulators of LXR
IN Bayne, Christopher D., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Johnson, Alan T., Poway, CA, UNITED STATES
Lu, Shao-Po, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Mohan, Raju, Encinitas, CA, UNITED STATES
Nyman, Michael C., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Schweiger, Edwin J., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Stevens, William C. JR., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Wang, Haixia, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Xie, Yinong, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PA X-Ceptor Therapeutics, Inc., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005080111 A1 20050414
AI US 2004-899458 A1 20040724 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-327813, filed on 20 Dec 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-342707P 20011221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 89
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 8683
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB The present invention provides compounds, compositions, and methods for the treatment of disorders and conditions mediated by PPARα. The invention relates to the surprising discovery that oleoylethanolamide (OEA) is an endogenous high affinity and selective ligand of PPARα. The compounds of the invention include, but are not limited to, specific PPARα agonists sharing the receptor binding properties of OEA and fatty acid alkanolamides and their homologs which also are PPARα agonists. Such OEA-like compounds include, but are not limited to, compounds of the following formula: ##STR1##

in which n is from 0 to 5, the sum of a and b can be from 0 to 4; Z is a member selected from the group consisting of --C(O)N(R.sup.o)--; --(R.sup.o)NC(O)--; --OC(O)--; --(O)CO--; O; NR.sup.o; and S; and wherein R.sup.o and R.sup.2 are members independently selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted or unsubstituted alkyl, hydrogen, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, and lower (C.sub.1-C.sub.6) acyl, and wherein up to eight hydrogen atoms are optionally substituted by methyl or a double bond, and the bond between carbons c and d may be unsaturated or saturated, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2005:63688 USPATFULL
TI Compounds, compositions and treatment of oleoylethanolamide-like modulators of PPARalpha
IN Fu, Jin, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES
Gaetani, Silvana, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES
Piomelli, Daniele, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005054730 A1 20050310
AI US 2004-884617 A1 20040701 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-112509, filed on 27 Mar 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2003-485062P 20030702 (60)
US 2001-336289P 20011031 (60)
US 2001-279542P 20010327 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 53
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3832
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB High throughput screening of **crystallization** of a target material is accomplished by simultaneously introducing a solution of the target material into a plurality of chambers of a microfabricated fluidic device. The microfabricated fluidic device is then manipulated to vary the solution condition in the chambers, thereby simultaneously providing a large number of **crystallization** environments. Control over changed solution conditions may result from a variety of techniques, including but not limited to metering volumes of crystallizing agent into the chamber by volume exclusion, by entrapment of volumes of crystallizing agent determined by the dimensions of the microfabricated structure, or by cross-channel injection of sample and crystallizing agent into an array of junctions defined by intersecting orthogonal flow channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2005:23251 USPATFULL
TI Crystal growth devices and systems, and methods for using same
IN Nassef, Hany Ramez, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
Facer, Geoffrey, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Barco, Joseph W., South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Fluidigm Corporation, South San Francisco, CA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005019794 A1 20050127
AI US 2004-827917 A1 20040419 (10)
PRAI US 2003-463778P 20030417 (60)
US 2003-466305P 20030428 (60)
US 2003-509098P 20031005 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 74 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB Compounds, pharmaceutical compositions and methods are provided that are useful in the treatment of inflammatory and immune-related diseases and conditions. In particular, the invention provides compounds which modulate the function and/or expression of proteins involved in atopic diseases, inflammatory conditions and cancer. The subject compounds are carboxylic acid derivatives.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2004:280936 USPATFULL
TI Asthma and allergic inflammation modulators
IN Fu, Zice, Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Huang, Alan Xi, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
Liu, Jiwen, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES
Medina, Julio C., San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES
Schmitt, Michael J., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Tang, H. Lucy, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Wang, Yingcai, Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Qingge, Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004220237 A1 20041104
AI US 2003-742281 A1 20031219 (10)
PRAI US 2002-435366P 20021220 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3474
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB The present invention provides novel alkaloid compounds and collections of these compounds, and provides methods for the synthesis of these compounds using biomimetic synthetic strategies. Additionally, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions and methods for treating disorders such as bacterial infections, proliferative diseases, and reproductive disorders, to name a few.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2004:242091 USPATFULL
TI Alkaloids
IN Shair, Matthew, Boston, MA, United States
Westwood, Nicholas, St. Andrews Fife, UNITED KINGDOM
Pelish, Henry Efrem, Boston, MA, United States
PA President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, MA, United States

(U.S. corporation)
CBR Institute for Biomedical Research, Inc., Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6797819 B1 20040928
AI US 2001-863141 20010522 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-838760, filed on 19 Apr 2001, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-329970, filed on 10 Jun 1999, now abandoned
PRAI US 1998-89124P 19980611 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Celsa, Bennett
LREP Brenda Herschbach Jarrell, Lagneau, Nedege M., Choate, Hall & Stewart
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 79 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4616
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB The present invention provides an automated method of optimising **crystallisation** conditions for macromolecules comprising forming a trial comprising a sample comprising a **gel forming** component and the macromelecule to be crystallised, wherein at least one component of the trial is **dispensed** using an **automatic liquid dispensing** system.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2004:139600 USPATFULL
TI Methods of crystal optimisation
IN Chayen, Naomi E., London, UNITED KINGDOM
PA Imperial College Innovations Limited, London, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004106776 A1 20040603
AI US 2003-680390 A1 20031002 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-GB1559, filed on 2 Apr 2002, UNKNOWN
PRAI GB 2001-8287 20010403
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP NIKOLAI & MERSEREAU, P.A., 900 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH, SUITE 820, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402
CLMN Number of Claims: 41
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 736
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB This invention provides methods of obtaining novel polynucleotides and encoded polypeptides by use of non-stochastic methods of directed evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.). These methods include non-stochastic polynucleotide site-saturation mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic polynucleotide reassembly (GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the claimed methods, genetic vaccines, enzymes, and other desirable molecules can be evolved towards desirable properties. For example, vaccine vectors can be obtained that exhibit increased efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained by using the methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression, increased uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to tailor an immune response, and the like. This invention provides methods of obtaining novel enzymes that have optimized physical &/or biological properties. Furthermore, this invention provides methods of obtaining a variety of novel biologically active molecules, in the fields of antibiotics, pharmacotherapeutics, and transgenic traits.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2004:78909 USPATFULL
TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines and enzymes
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States

PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6713279 B1 20040330
AI US 2000-498557 20000204 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, now patented, Pat. No. US 6479253 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-332835, filed on 14 Jun 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6537776 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6352842 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6238884 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-962504, filed on 31 Oct 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5965408 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-651568, filed on 22 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5939250
PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)
US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel T.
LREP Love, Jane M., Butler, James E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 105
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 73 Drawing Figure(s); 64 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 19098
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB The invention relates to the isolation of novel cyclooxygenase type 1 (COX-1) variant enzymes. More specifically, the invention relates to the identification of cyclooxygenase transcripts harboring inton 1, or fragment thereof, of cyclooxygenase 1. The invention further relates to the diagnosis of aberrant cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene or gene product; the identification, production, and use of compounds which modulate cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene expression or the activity of the cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene product including but not limited to nucleic acid encoding cyclooxygenase type 1 variants and homologues, analogues, and deletions thereof, as well as antisense, ribozyme, triple helix, antibody, and polypeptide molecules as well as small inorganic molecules; and pharmaceutical formulations and routes of administration for such compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2003:312701 USPATFULL
TI Novel cyclooxygenase variants and methods of use
IN Simmons, Daniel, Provo, UT, UNITED STATES
Chandrasekharan, N. Vishvanath, Provo, UT, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003220306 A1 20031127
AI US 2002-260937 A1 20020928 (10)
PRAI US 2001-326133P 20010928 (60)
US 2002-373225P 20020415 (60)
US 2002-373661P 20020416 (60)
US 2002-411575P 20020916 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE, SUITE 500, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92122
CLMN Number of Claims: 66
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 35 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4204
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB The invention is directed to methods for generating sets, or libraries, of nucleic acids encoding antigen-binding sites, such as antibodies,

antibody domains or other fragments, including single and double stranded antibodies, major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules, T cell receptors (TCRs), and the like. This invention provides methods for generating variant antigen binding sites, e.g., antibodies and specific domains or fragments of antibodies (e.g., Fab or Fc domains), by altering template nucleic acids including by saturation mutagenesis, synthetic ligation reassembly, or a combination thereof. In one aspect, invention provides methods for generating all human or humanized antibodies and evolving them to achieve optimized properties related to stability, duration, expression, production, enzymatic activity, affinity, avidity, localization, and other immunological properties. Polypeptides generated by these methods can be analyzed using a novel capillary array platform, which provides unprecedented ultra-high throughput screening.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:312155 USPATFULL

TI Novel antigen binding molecules for therapeutic, diagnostic, prophylactic, enzymatic, industrial, and agricultural applications, and methods for generating and screening thereof

IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES

PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES, 92121 (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2003219752 A1 20031127

AI US 2002-151469 A1 20020517 (10)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-535754, filed on 27 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6361974 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-522289, filed on 9 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6358709 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-498557, filed on 4 Feb 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6352842 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6238884 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5965408 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US16838, filed on 14 Jun 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US8245, filed on 27 Mar 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US6497, filed on 9 Mar 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-594459, filed on 14 Jun 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-332835, filed on 14 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6537776 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US3086, filed on 4 Feb 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-756459, filed on 8 Jan 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-376727, filed on 17 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6440668 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5965408 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US22596, filed on 23 Oct 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-214645, filed on 27 Sep 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US12239, filed on 9 Jul 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-790321, filed on 21 Feb 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2000-687219, filed on 12 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-636778, filed on 11 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-876276, filed on 7 Jun 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6468724 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-761559, filed on 16 Jan 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-848185, filed on 3 May 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US

2000-636778, filed on 11 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-738871, filed on 15 Dec 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-685432, filed on 10 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-444112, filed on 22 Nov 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US32208, filed on 22 Nov 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US12674, filed on 16 Jun 1998, PENDING

PRAI US 2001-300381P 20010517 (60)
US 2001-300907P 20010625 (60)
US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)
US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)
US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE, SUITE 500, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92122
CLMN Number of Claims: 102
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 95 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 23775
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB This invention provides methods of obtaining vaccines by use of non-stochastic methods of directed evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.). These methods include non-stochastic polynucleotide site-saturation mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic polynucleotide reassembly (GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the claimed methods, vectors can be obtained which exhibit increased efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained by using the methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression, increased uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to tailor an immune response, and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:294272 USPATFULL
TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003207287 A1 20031106
AI US 2002-223507 A1 20020819 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6352842 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6238884 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5965408

PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)
US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HALE AND DORR LLP, 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022
CLMN Number of Claims: 69
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 61 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 20997
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB High throughput screening of **crystallization** of a target material is accomplished by simultaneously introducing a solution of the

target material into a plurality of chambers of a microfabricated fluidic device. The microfabricated fluidic device is then manipulated to vary the solution condition in the chambers, thereby simultaneously providing a large number of **crystallization** environments. Control over changed solution conditions may result from a variety of techniques, including but not limited to metering volumes of crystallizing agent into the chamber by volume exclusion, by entrapment of volumes of crystallizing agent determined by the dimensions of the microfabricated structure, or by cross-channel injection of sample and crystallizing agent into an array of junctions defined by intersecting orthogonal flow channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2003:90349 USPATFULL
TI High throughput screening of **crystallization** materials
IN Hansen, Carl L., Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES
Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES
Berger, James M., Kensington, CA, UNITED STATES
PA California Institute of Technology, A California Corporation, Pasadena, CA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003061687 A1 20030403
AI US 2002-117978 A1 20020405 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-887997, filed on 22 Jun 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-826583, filed on 6 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-724784, filed on 28 Nov 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-605520, filed on 27 Jun 2000, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-323524P 20010917 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 52
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 66 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5534
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB The present invention provides microfluidic devices and methods using the same in various types of thermal cycling reactions. Certaom devices include a rotary microfluidic channel and a plurality of temperature regions at different locations along the rotary microfluidic channel at which temperature is regulated. Solution can be repeatedly passed through the temperature regions such that the solution is exposed to different temperatures. Other microfluidic devices include an array of reaction chambers formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal flow channels, with the ability to regulate temperature at the reaction chambers. The microfluidic devices can be used to conduct a number of different analyses, including various primer extension reactions and nucleic acid amplification reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2003:10613 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid amplification utilizing microfluidic devices
IN Enzelberger, Markus M., Planegg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Hansen, Carl L., Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES
Liu, Jian, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES
Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES
Ma, Chiem, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES
PA California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES, 92115 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003008308 A1 20030109
US 6960437 B2 20051101
AI US 2002-118466 A1 20020405 (10)
PRAI US 2001-281960P 20010406 (60)
US 2001-300516P 20010622 (60)
US 2001-334473P 20011116 (60)
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 99
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3424
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AB This invention provides methods of obtaining vaccines by use of non-stochastic methods of directed evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.). These methods include non-stochastic polynucleotide site-satuaration mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic polynucleotide reassembly (GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the claimed methods, vectors can be obtained which exhibit increased efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained by using the methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression, increased uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to tailor an immune response, and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2002:297432 USPATFULL
TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States
PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6479258 B1 20021112
AI US 2000-495052 20000131 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5830696
PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel T.
LREP Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP, Haile, Lisa A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 86
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 66 Drawing Figure(s); 61 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 19213
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 17 USPAT2 on STN
AB The present invention provides microfluidic devices and methods using the same in various types of thermal cycling reactions. Certaom devices include a rotary microfluidic channel and a plurality of temperature regions at different locations along the rotary microfluidic channel at which temperature is regulated. Solution can be repeatedly passed through the temperature regions such that the solution is exposed to different temperatures. Other microfluidic devices include an array of reaction chambers formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal flow channels, with the ability to regulate temperature at the reaction chambers. The microfluidic devices can be used to conduct a number of different analyses, including various primer extension reactions and nucleic acid amplification reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AN 2003:10613 USPAT2
TI Nucleic acid amplification utilizing microfluidic devices
IN Enzelberger, Markus M., Esslingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Liu, Jian, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES
Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES
PA California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6960437 B2 20051101
AI US 2002-118466 20020405 (10)
PRAI US 2001-281960P 20010406 (60)

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       US 2001-300516P     20010622 (60)
       US 2001-334473P     20011116 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     GRANTED
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP   Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN   Number of Claims: 48
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   32 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3415
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:57:49 ON 02 JUN 2006)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, INSPEC, JAPIO, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 21:58:03 ON
     02 JUN 2006
L1          2251 S (AUTOMAT?)(8A)(LIQUID#(10A)DISPENS?)
L2        175674 S (GEL(4A)FORM? OR GEL(4A)PRODUC? OR GEL(4A)MANUFACTUR?)
L3        214339 S (KIT#(4A)PART# OR KIT#)
L4            98 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5            17 S L4 AND (CRYSTALLIZATION OR CRYSTALLISATION)

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